

NATURAL HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

Locality whence obtained.

Donor's Name.

Remarks.

List of Specimens of Natural History Kept for the Museum

Mammalia 29 Species of which

11 Species are not marsupial (all of the genus *Canis* except the Dingo & 2 Bats)

collected during 1857 in different localities on the lower Murray and Darling

N.B. The Specimens in Parenthesis () have been set up the other numbers and all contained in Drawer A 4

Index

Not marsupial

Canis Dingo

Hyaromys chrysogaster

Hapalosis ?

from the Darling New?

Mitchellii

Conditor

apicalis

Muscovae Hollandiae

?

?

from the Darling which said New?

Pethack (Native name)

Scotophilus

Marsupiala

Dasyurus geoffroyi

Thascogale lanigera

Calura

Podabrus crassicaudatus

Antechinus flavipes

(?) from *Tram. Tramm.* *Native name*

Peragalia lagotis

Perameles obesula

Perameles fasciata

Thalangiasta vulpina

Asphander rufus

?(common *Asph.* *R.*)

Chocoropus (Occidentalis) ?

Onychogalea fraenata

Bettongia penicillata

rufescens

Agilis

Grebyi

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
661			
662			
663			
664			
665			
666			
667			
668			
669			
670			
671			
672			
673			
674			
675			
676			
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680			

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Number Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
1	<i>Hapalotis</i>	^{A 41} 2075. (2086. 2677) 1946 ^{A 41} stuffed	4
2			
3			
4			
5	<i>Hapalotis Mitchellii</i> <i>Mitchellii Hapalotis</i> <i>Kahlpure Native Name</i>	^{A 41} 2510 2660 2200 2186	4
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	<i>Darling Mouse</i>	1443 (stuffed)	1
14		^{A 4} ^{stuffed}	
15	<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i> ? <i>geoffroyi Dasyurus</i> <i>Ketterie Native Name</i>	1379. 1617 1208. (2088 1883) stuffed	5
16	<i>do do young</i>	2635. ^{A 41} 2636 } stuffed 2637 } 2638 ^{Five stuffed A 41}	4
17			
18			
19			
20			

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on the Murray near
Mondellum

There were only a few specimens
of this mouse procured which
is similar to *Mitakilla Hapalotis*
but it wants the brush on the
end of its tail. The fur is
shorter and some what smoother
to the touch as that of
Hapalotis Mitakilla.
I have kept several specimens
alive which occupied a box
in company with other *Hapalotis*.
They would feed on bread etc
but always made sad havoc
among each other.

in the scrub on the
Murray and Darling

This *Hapalotis* has been procured
in great numbers by the
natives. Women and children
dig them out of the small
warren ^{where} this little animal
can scarcely, there is only one
entrance to it and at
the end of the hole a sort
of cave is constructed which
is filled out with a layer
of dry grass leaves etc.
H. Mitakilla produces
about 4 young ones at a
time, which are born blind
and and somewhat longer
as those of the common
European mouse. The female
has 4 teats (?).
This *Hapalotis* sometimes
makes most extraordinary
jumps from 4 to 5' and is
nocturnal in its habits.
Besides the natives who
eat this little animal, the
delicate Owl and other
night birds prey upon it
and I have never inspected
the stomach of the above
named Owl without finding
the remains of *Hapalotis*
etc. ~~in its~~ ^{or of some} other mouse
in it. J. K.

on the Darling

this mouse was procured
by the natives on the Darling
River. It brought it from
there and I am unable to
furnish any information
respecting its habits etc
J. K.

Murray Scrub

This "native Cat" as it is common-
ly called by the settlers is the
found along the scrub
on the banks of the Murray
Though of small size, it is
very ferocious and will
attack anything between
a mouse and *Possum*.
It constructs a sort of nest
in the hollow branches of
some tree and is nocturnal
in its habits.
During my rambles in the
scrub the natives who accom-
panied me, have often
cut this animal out and
on one occasion I found
the remains of a *Dolphin*
Crossed *Cockatoo* in its hole.
Although marshy, it has
not a regular pouch, and
though it produces 8 foetus.
(the number I counted on
several specimens) these
never reach maturity.
When they are about, from
6 to 8" long I have never
found more than four
young ones in its layer.
Even the young ones will
scowl and fly at anything

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29	<i>Stukelinus flavipes</i> Roosky footed Prussengau Marlin etaine etaine	^{A 411} 1613 ^{A 411} 1626. 1673 (355.) 1791 stuffed	5.
30			
31			
32			
33			
34	<i>Hapalotis candidior</i> (2421.) Building Hapalotis 2420. Kohle or Köhl etaine et.	^{A 414} 1847 / 2097 young (1851) ^{A 411} 2. stuffed	6
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			

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The natives believe this animal to create rain and also to originate the rain bow. I refer here to the tribes between the Murrumbidgee and the Darling. —

G. K.

which approached them, and those which were kept alive at the camp, would scratch on a hide my hands, when I attempted to give them water after dark. — The teats of the females are arranged in a circle and when not in milk the skin on the belly is as tight as in any other marsupial animal. — I have been informed by the natives that the males during the mucking season fight most furiously for their mates and I have found the skeleton of one of them at the foot of a tree from which a female specimen and 4 young ones were obtained. The penis of this Dasyurus like that of some other marsupials is most curiously constructed and I refer for this purpose to the drawings made by me on the spot and which though the property of the Museum are retained by Mr. Blanfordski. —

G. K.

This is a very common form on the Banks of the Murrumbidgee. It was procured from an chase to the Darling junction, it is nocturnal in its habits, marsupial but without a pouch and I have found a specimen on the 20th of August 1857 in a hollow log which had (9) nine joets attached to the teats. This specimen is now in the Museum at the University. It has been sometimes observed by me along the banks of the river during the day time but as those specimens which were kept alive at the camp were always running about during the night, I conclude that its habits like the other species of Eulachinus are nocturnal. It feeds on animal & vegetable matter and would kill a mouse as large as itself. —

G. K.

I have been informed by the natives that this little animal was some years back very plentiful in the dense scrub off the Murrumbidgee and Darling, but that the great loss of wild cattle dispersed through the Murrumbidgee had driven it from its usual haunts. Better it has also disappeared on the Victoria side of the Murrumbidgee. I cannot tell as all the specimens procured by the natives were obtained when I was encamped with them near Murrumbidgee "Look out" a sandhill about 10 miles from the Darling junction. — This animal has been sufficiently described by Edwards and Gould and I will only add that it advances 4 young ones at a time at least this is the number of young ones found in the womb of one of the specimens. —

There are plenty of their dens in the scrub adjoining the Darling but the most of them are deserted and the nest is occupied by *Kapalosia apicalis* (?) or *White tip Kapalosia*.

Tellus of the natives

The natives catch this animal with nets which they fix round the heap of dry sticks and of them gets on the top of the heap and with his waddy

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
41			
42		^{A 4} ^{stuffed}	
7	<i>Hapalotis apicalis</i>	1200. (1116) (2097) young stuffed	65.
	White tipped <i>Hapalotis</i>	(887). 933. (stuffed)	
43	<i>Tullikin</i> <i>Native Name</i>	^{stuffed} ^{A 4} (stuffed)	
44			
45			
46			
47			
48		^{A 4}	
8	<i>Podiceps crassicaudatus</i>	(1683.) 2009	4
	Thick tailed <i>Podiceps</i>	(1681) 2052	
49	<i>Chondellus albus</i> <i>et. al.</i>	^{stuffed}	
50			
51			
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			
9	<i>Actecinus?</i>	(1923) (2040) (1660.)	3
	<i>Tram</i> <i>Tramit</i> <i>Native et.</i>	^{stuffed} ^{stuffed} ^{stuffed}	
57			
58			
59			
60			

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removes the branches, when the hapalotis jumps and gets entangled in the net and is secured by the women or children. They considered its flesh good eating but it was always preserved a large lizard when short of food and came of fudge as to the taste
G. K.

Murray and Darling Scrub.

This Hapalotis is very plentiful on the Banks of the Murray and Darling gregarious and nocturnal in its habits and lives on trees where it constructs a sort of nest in some hollow branch. When at Chondelmin the natives would procure any quantity of them by smoking them out.

Three who were confined at the Camp became very tame and occupied a box in company with half a dozen Opossums. Some of them (the Hapalotis) made their escape but always kept near the box with the leaves and at supper would come on the table receive or take a bit of sugar or damper and run about the place without any fear.

They are very good eating.

During the months of September or October the female produces 4 young ones which are born alive. — G. K.

W

This is a very beautiful little animal and with its thick tail looks like a mineatum Fox. Its fur is very thick and as soft as swan down. It is marsupial and most of the female specimens procured during the months of August & September had from 4 to 8 foetus, attached to the teats some of which were only about the size of a pea. It lives underground and is nocturnal in its habits. —

The specimens which were kept alive at the Camp would hardly stir during the day time but stood about as soon as night set in.

They are very sensitive to the cold and if taken often found them nearly dead after a very cold night. They were fed mostly with animal matter and when hungry would attack and kill mice of larger size than themselves. If I did omit to supply meat or live mice in abundance they were sure to attack and devour each other during the night.

I observed again a very curious construction in this species and I refer to the drawings made at Chondelmin



G. K.

W

a very few of this little animal have been secured during the expedition and I can furnish no further particulars as to its habits etc.

The live specimens at the Camp occupied the same box with the thick tailed Podabrus which it resembles very much. It is marsupial and gregarious in its habits. I should observe that the Podabrus as well as this insect and also the Dasynus very seldom bury their ears in the soil but always pulled in as shown in the sketch of the Podabrus in the portfolio

G. K.

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
10		1334 1395 1682 1057	4
61	Dusky mouse. Pethack & V. & V.		
62			
63		A 4 11	
11		686. 1889.	2
64	large eared Bat		
12		A 4 11	
65	Bat	1185.	1
66			
67		A 4 11	
13		Australian Field mouse 818. 1003	4
68	etno novae Hollandiae 822 1661.		
	Stunang etaine & V.		
69			
70		A 4	
14		Hydrogaster Chrysogaster 685. 743.	2
71	Golden bellied Beaver Rat		
	? etaine & V.		
72		A 4	
15		657. (destroyed) (469) stuffed (stuffed) (stuffed)	5
73	Serbo a Kangaroo		
74		stuffed stuffed	
16		Pirameles fasciata (444) (1115) (1948) } young A 4 11	6
75	Banded Pirameles	1153. 2076 1949 } adult	
	etoneat of the etaines		
76			
77			
78			
79			
80			

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Murray & Darling
Scum 6

This mouse is also procured in large numbers by the Blackfellows who dig them out of the ground. The specimens kept alive at the camp would always eat each other. They appear to me nocturnal in their habits the female producing about 4 young ones during the months of August & September. They are not marsupial natives use to eat them. — J.K.

NO

very little information from able to give concerning this bat. It was found in the hollow branch of a tree where I heard it making a noise during the day time. J.K.
There is some superstitious traditions connected with this Bat among the gunbarner natives. I had caught a Bat in the tent and was just going to skin it when a young native interfered telling me, that ^{the Bat} was (brother belonging to Blackfellow) and that if I killed the bat, his brother would be killed (by some unknown agency I suppose) J.K.

NO

Disinhabited all over the Murray Scum this animal can be obtained by the natives in any quantity and the stones at the little houses have their supply of this little mouse which is very fond of sugar etc. It is eaten by the natives number of young ones about 4. — not marsupial J.K.

this Rat was procured at Lake Boga but it is also found in most all the lagoons and waterpools near the Murray. It is nocturnal in its habits and produces from 2 to 4 young ones. — in Dec. & January J.K.

Gunbarner Creek

This little ferret was not observed farther down the Murray than Red Lake. It is nocturnal ~~but~~ when observed during the day time generally takes shelter in some hollow log. It is marsupial produces only one pupus at the time and is very good to eat. — J.K.

Murray Scum

This Perameles inhabits the Scum and refuses during the day time in a hollow log or a hole it feeds during the night. It is very voracious and animal matter. These keep at the camp would bear confinement very well they used to saw through a sort of covered nest with any grass etc drink a great deal and as expert as a cat for catching and killing mice. One of these Perameles Porcupine with the grass cut and was observed for months the other found in a different locality might have occasioned the different names (the latter is called *Uromys*) For the Perameles would attack it very cautiously always turning the mouse about with his fore feet just like a cat. I put 4 mice into the box which first bewildered the Perameles but he soon commenced to make chase

I thought the natives have two distinct names for this animal yet I cannot believe that they really differ from each other. One is called "Thill" and is found in dense Scum and among the Porcupine with the grass cut and was observed for months the other found in a different locality might have occasioned the different names (the latter is called *Uromys*)

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
	Weight & Measurements of		
81	Yellowcat	20 1/4 Or length 14 1/2 Tail 4 1/2 Tarsus & Toes 2 1/4 Arm & Hand 3 1/4 Face 3 1/4	
	1 Skin	13 1/4 14 4 2 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4	
82			
83			
84			
85			
86	<i>Pekongia rufescens?</i>	1496. 1796. 1860 2699	8.
	Rufous band Kangaroo	1795. 1782. (1499. 1575)	
	Tunnass Statim stand	shipped	
87			
88			
89			
90			
91			
92			
93	<i>Pekongia pencillata</i>	2105 1926 2458	4
	<i>Pekongia</i> Kangaroo	(2159) (1919) shipped	
94	Tunnass Statim stand	1222	1
95			
96			
97			
98	<i>Pekongia Grayi</i>	1756 1755	4
	Gray Tunnass	1245 1754	
99	Booming Statim stand		
100			

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Weights
Measurements
Yellow cat 20 1/4 oz
1 Thick 13 1/4.

caught and broke the legs of it and so in
human disabled all ~~four~~ ^{two} to run away
when he commenced feeding at the one
he ~~looked~~ ^{snatched} first but without ^{successfully} killing it.
~~He~~ This *Perameles* is marsupial
the pouch is upwards not downwards
as in the *Haemaphysalis* chamber of seals
in female. It produces 3 foetus
during July and August, which the old
one carries about till they are well
covered with fur they do not leave
the mother even then but most
likely keep near her until another
foetus is produced and put on the
teat. — G. K.

A nocturnal animal which lives
during the Day time in the thick scrub
for kind of hoppers and proportionate
the longest of all the *Macropodidae* and
the jumps it makes are most extra-
ordinary. It had and confined at the
Camp which cleared a standing jump
a wind fence of 7' high. The natives and
found of its flesh. ~~It~~ ^{the natives} ~~it~~ ^{it} was not
caught by their dogs in its lair they
never get it after weeks. It does not
become so tame as the other species
of *Wallaby* etc. —

The female produces one foetus,
as I supposed earlier in the year as those
female specimens produced during the
months of May and June had all
young and of considerable size in
the pouch. The color of the foetus is
very dark bluish black. —

Number of Teats 4 (?)

G. K.

This little *Peromyscus* inhabits the thick scrub
and is never seen during the day time
if not accidentally destroyed. It is
marsupial and produces one foetus
at the time. It does not dig in the
ground but constructs a sort of nest
with dry leaves grasses.
Some of these animals who were con-
fined at the Camp made their escape
by climbing up, on the pine logs of
the enclosure, a height of 7 feet. I have
often seen them climb up, as I used
to watch them for I could not understand
how they escaped. — G. K.
They are very fond of bread. G. K.

I have never met with this *Peromyscus*
on the western side of the Murray but
on the E. W. side it is found in
abundance. There is no sandhill
near the "Boonin" of the natives has
not a Warren, and it is astonishing to
see how much sand this little animal
will remove during a night.
From 3 to 20 and more live together
but they are never seen during the
day time. An hour or two after
Sun

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
101			
102			
103			
104			
105			
106	<i>Phascogale lanigera</i> 1429. ^{Skinned} Woolly Phascogale Native name		1
107			
108			
109			
110	<i>Phascogale calura</i> 1225. 1541. ^{Skinned} Handsome tailed Phascogale Kularr native name		2
111			
112			
113	<i>Chocropus occidentalis?</i> 2858. 2016. — . 2918. 2006 1900 Skulls Landwang native name. <small>The above 4 specimens are stuffed</small>		6
114			
115			
116			
117			
118			
119			
120			

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dawn, they leave their Warren and
hop about on the sand in search of
the Bulbous noses of which they are
very fond. — They make a sharp
squeaking noise and are easily shot.
Their flesh is very good eating. —
They produced one Jackus at the kind
effort of least 4 (?)
One of these animals which was kept
in confinement at the Camp would
not become tame at all, and at last
killed itself by jumping against the
cover of the box. —

Nov. dellemio

This is a very rare animal and only
one or two specimens of it, have been
procured. it is marsupial and nocturnal
in its habits. The one specimen, which
has been kept alive at the camp was
killed by "Chacugait" called "which"
was kept in the same box. —
I can give no information respecting
the number of young ones in this animal
as both specimens which came under
my notice were male. —

Nov 22nd 1891

and so is this species very rare and was kept at the Camp in confinement for a few days but died with cold and in so there is now specimen, if it was male a female preserved in spirits I did not take any notes respecting this species only that it is marcapial and of nocturnal habits.

Alondra

all the specimens
procured on the
N. S. W. side of the
Murray. I have been
informed by a young
man at Mr. Callum's
Station that the
Choenopus had been
seen there and that
his brother obtained a
specimen but had
been unable to secure
it. The natives call
it jaw bone there.
Mr. Callum's Station
is at least 180 miles
from Chowellumina
(up the river). —

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
121			
122			
123			
124			
125			
126			
127		skipped	
128	<i>Peragalea lagotis</i> large eared <i>Peragalea</i> Muirnappur et al. Murray Tribes Sacks et al. Darling Tribes	2643. 1860. 1706. (skipped)	3
129			
130			
131			
132			
133			
134			
135			
136	<i>Diphaster Rufus</i> Great Red Kangaroo et aline et.?	1788. 1903. 1980. — skipped female blue	3 2.
137			
138			
139			
140			

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in fact I do not think there is another animal among the mammals of Australia which has finer eyes than this little Chaeropus.

I refer to the Pungolin again and beg to state that the eyes and the figures of this animal in Mr. Gould's work are too small, by half.

The female has 8 teats, but though I found specimens with young ones none procured there were never more than two teats found in chicks with a pouch attached to each.

this was ultimo October so that I think the pouches must have been put on the teats about beginning of Sept.

The Chaeropus is very good to eat and the natives did not like much to pore with the specimens they had procured.

The pouch is upwards as in the other Peromys.

A very rare animal procured near the junction of the Darling it burrows into the ground but neither so extensive nor with so many outlets as the Bellangia Grayi. Nor are its habits gregarious. It is marsupial and the pouch, the opening of which is upwards contains generally from two to three joeys.

The fur is beautiful silky texture & very long. The forearms very strong with powerful claws for digging, the eye small. I could not procure a specimen alive, but I think that P. lagotis lives generally on bulbous roots grass &c. This is the animal of which Mr. Be reported that it devoured the bodies of dead natives which I afterwards am able to corroborate so far that I have seen one of the Burrows of this P. at the edge of a native sepulchre.

Although this species is to be found on both Banks of the Murrumbidgee all the specimens procured, were killed near to the Darling Junction. The specimens now in the Museum are no criterion as to the size this hideous Kangaroo obtains for far larger specimens have been seen but could not be secured for want of good shooting days. All the days at my command were not of sufficient strength to stop the course of one of these red Boomers. I have seen a fine Kangaroo Bitch but of slender make and in poor condition dragged along the ground for several hundred yards by one of these great Red Kangaroos to the tail of which she had fastened.

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Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
141			
142			
143			
144			
145			
146			
147			
148			
149	F Measurements of Common Scrub Kangaroos		
	Length of Body from tip to tip	6' 10"	
	Tail	3'	
150	round the body	3. 5"	
	round chest incl ears	16"	
	hand	4"	
151	longest nail	1 1/4"	
	hind leg without tarsus	2'	
	Tarsus	14 1/2"	
152	Shoulder to elbow	11 1/2"	
	face to Basis of ear	8 1/4"	
	ear	5 1/2"	
153	root of tail round	16"	
		3 K.	
154			
	Common Scrub Kangaroos	1457 1684	Measurements as above 5.
		1237 1902	
155	Buller's Native Kangaroo		
156			
	Canis Dingo	2246	2
157			
158			
159			
160			

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but she had to let go her hold before the other dogs and the natives could come to the rescue. The Kangaroo feeds very early in the morning and after sun down. During the day time it sits in the shelter of some shrub having dug up the ground about a foot deep to keep itself cool. — The natives prize their meat very much but more skill, Kangaroos fat, of which there is only very little on the animal with the exception of the hind hump. — They dry & prepare the skin using it as a sort of bag to carry their arms in, the teeth and used for ornamenting their person. — When hard pressed the Kangaroos will take to the nearest shallow water and there stand at bay, trying to drown the dogs as they approach. The natives are very expert in tracking it and they will follow a Kangaroo for days without food until they have attained their object. They have their own superstitions of this account and they would not touch anything to eat so long as they were following the track. They would always blame me for it if they lost a Kangaroo, as I used to refresh myself with a creeping plant very plentiful on the salt bush plains there? in spite of their remonstrances. — This Kangaroo carries only one foetus at the time there is one in spirit which a female dropped during the chase it is about 2 months old of this number of years? 4/12

The habits etc of this Kangaroo and the same as those of *Macrotis rufus* is is very common on both sides of the Murray and good to eat. —

only a few specimens of this genus saved as the poison of the settlers has made sad havoc among them. They sleep in the thickest scrub in large hollow trees and nocturnal and the female produces a litter of about 4 young ones. There are some differences in the coloring some dogs are yellow some black. The natives eat this dog. —

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Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
161	<i>Paramules obesa</i> 1269 1155 Short-nosed <i>Paramules</i> 1152 1433. Perrin (Latin name)		4
162			
163			
164			
165			
166	<i>Orychogaster fraxata</i> 2 2297 1873 1899 Bridled tail-tailed <i>Harigaras</i> 2		8.
167	<i>Aduncus Colonicus</i> et Perrin (Latin name)	2329 1917 Stuffed	
168			
169			
170			
171	<i>Crossum</i>	1359 1360 1420 1431	4
172			
173			
174			
175			
176			
177			
178			
179			
180			

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Donor's Name.

Remarks.

The habits of this animal are similar to those of *P. fasciata* it keeps during the day time in hollow logs or in a burrow. and comes out after dark to feed. lives on roots grasses and also on meat as those kept at the camp were fed on meat only it would kill any quantity of mice if they were put into its box.

Produces 3 foetus Pouch upwards and very deep stumps of teats?

Specimens with foetus found from July to October.

This animal is very good to eat and there is nothing in the Bush which more resembles in taste a sucking pig than *P. obscura*.

A very common Wallaby distributed over a large tract of country during the day time it keeps in the thick scrub on sand hills and feeds at night.

It is easily tamed and a number of those kept at the camp would eat from the hand allow themselves to be caressed without evincing any fear.

Challee Scrub

This is too well known an animal, so I can add nothing new or interesting to its habits or economy.

I have never found more than one foetus in the pouch. Most of the females had one young attached to the teat during the month of August & Sept & October.

I have found this *Possum* sometimes 20 miles from water in the Challee and they were in such abundance

that one of the natives who accompanied me, procured about 9 within an hour. — They are very easy to be got in the Challee as it is less work for the natives to cut them out the trees being scrubby and not so high nor so thick as on the River Banks.

Those kept at the camp became very tame and would eat meat as well as vegetable food. I often tried if they would kill mice etc but they never took any notice of them.

About 10 White Lipped Lapalosi occupied the same box and agreed very well together.

J. Krepps

Repsides

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
181		<i>Reptiles etc</i>	
		2321 19790	
182	Striped Lizard	1923. 2242	5
		629	
		2350 2245	4
183	Spotted Lizard	2335. 2255	
		1981 758 385 striped	
184	Sleeping do	2000 591	4
		2066 1441.	1
185	Sea Lizard	2257	3
		759 1656	
186	Turtle		1
		663.	
187	do		1
		379 1101. 969	3
188	Carpet Snake		
		874	
189	Copper brown do		1
		861	
190	Olive green banded do		1
191			
192			
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198			
199			
200			

NATURAL HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

Locality whence obtained.

Donor's Name.

Remarks.

Wattle Scrub

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Gumbower Creek

W

Wattle Scrub

W

W

all these lizards live in holes which they dig into the sandy ground of the Wattle Scrub and where they sleep during the rainy season in a state of the first two species live on small Birds and other lizards and when they are powerful enough even on Opodums etc.

I have shot one of the larger species at old Hope which had swallowed a full grown Opodum.

The sleeping lizard & two lizards and also living underground and I think that September is the first month when they leave their winter quarters as I have seen all four species of lizards in warm sunny days lying in front of their holes.

They endure a great deal of hunger and I have kept a number of these animals for 4 and 5 months at the camp without food or water at the end of this time they were as lively as ever.

The first mentioned two species are very good eating and many a time I have made a meal of them when nothing else was to be had.

Of the habits of the Turtles I know very little, the turtles collected and all from Gumbower Creek where they must be very plentiful during the dry season of the year as several native tribes were assembling at this Creek in February March for the sole purpose of procuring fish and turtles.

The Turtle also endures a great deal of hunger and will live for weeks without water. I kept several at the camp in a box with a bucket full of water in it. The Turtle was constantly jumping out of the bucket into the box and I had to put it back again several times during the day; at last I left it in the dry box where it thrived as well as ever it was kept at the camp about 3 months and arrived with Mr. Planarowski's collection alive in Melbourne and all this time it lived without food!

I presume they feed on water weeds and perhaps on ~~some~~ ^{small} ~~also~~ ^{as} I have been told by Mr. Williams of Gall Gall that he often caught Turtles with the hook to which a ~~piece~~ ^{bit} of meat had been fastened. They are caught by the natives in traps and with the fishing spear.

I should also mention here that I once received a turtle from a native which had been ~~run~~ ^{run} through, with a spear. I kept this turtle for 3 months when the wound was healed up again.

J. Keppel

L. A. M. S.

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
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NATURAL HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

Locality whence obtained.

Donor's Name.

Remarks.

of Snakes there is a variety in the
 colouring & dusky & white and of all
 species assured drawings have been
 made on the spot. — (Note: *Pseudophis*)
 Most all the Snakes are considered
 dangerous by the natives and are
 much abhorred by them with the exception
 of a Carpet Snake.
 Billy one of the Gail Gail natives had
 his hip bit in my presence by a
 Carpet Snake, He spoke to me, that
 the bite of this reptile was harmless.
 They live on small Birds and for this
 purpose climb any of the high Eucalypti.
 Before I conclude I must correct
 an error of judgment in Mr Planowski's
 observations of the habits of this snake
 Mr Pl mentioned that the Carpet
 Snake used the rudiments of feet on
 the abdomen for the purpose of climbing
 which is not so, The experiment was
 made with a Carpet Snake at
 Gunpowder in the presence of Mr Plan
 owski, Mr Gardner of the Gunpowder
 Station and myself it was only by
 the aid of the immense muscular
 power, that the Snake was enabled
 to make ^{his} ascent on a smooth
 Eucalyptus which had not a branch
 within 20 feet from the ground. Even
 if the feet had been used Mr Planowski
 could not have seen it as he kept as
 well as the rest of the spectators at a
 safe distance. — After the Snake
 had been thrown down by a native
 the tree was inspected, but neither in
 fissures nor any kind of Bark etc
 found, which might have aided the
 Snake in the ascent, in fact it
 never occurred to Mr Pl or myself
 that such a small ^{thin} Carpet Snake
 could be used for the purpose mentioned.
 I have had many a specimen under
 my observation and have always kept
 them alive at the Camp but I have
 never in any single instance observed
 that the Snake had even the power to
 move those two little spurs and yet
 Mr Pl makes her walk up a tree with
 them.



J. Krefft

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
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NATURAL HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

Locality whence obtained.	Donor's Name.	Remarks.

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF

Museum Number.	Name of Specimen.	Description of the Specimen.	Number of Specimens.
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